AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

A Cleveland Presbyterian pastor has been arraigned before his presbytery for sending his family to theatres and balls.

A boy fell over the precipice at Rochester into the Genesee river, a clear drop of 120 feet, and was taken out of the water unhurt. There is in Springfield a piano made in 1770 by an uncle and brother of John Jacob Astor, both of whom were at that time pianoakers in London.

Some of the younger people of Fitchburg, Mass., are carrying on courtships by telephone, and the Boston Globe wants it stopped before the wires get all gummed up with

The American newspaper publisher who offers chromos to subscribers has a rival in Paris who advertises to give an acre of land in Algeria to all who subscribe to his daily for

President Garfield has expressed his firm determination to probe to the bottom the corruption in the post-office department at Washington, and to show no mercy to the The San Francisco Chronicle's movement to raise a fund for the relief of the widow of old

John Brown is meeting with great success, and the mortgage "on the farm" will soon be Evergreens are good for Christmas decorations or for cemeteries, but it's a mistake to use them as an article of food. A young lady in Rome, Ga., recently died from eating a sprig

The old home of Lincoln was recently torn down at Springfield. A boy bought all the shingles for a dollar, and with a scroll saw is turning them into ornamental memer which he easily sells at from 50 cents

It is proposed to establish a Chair of Entomology, as an adjunct to the Chair of Natural History, in the University of California, and the Legislature of the State is asked to appro-priate not less than \$2,000 annually for its naintenance.

A temperance movement is on foot in In many towns and villages all the sots and drunkards have knocked off whiskey and are taking chloral for their nerves. This exchange of the bartender for the druggist is encouraged by the ladies.

The coloured folks in Indianapolis are try-ing to start a Presbyterian church, but find it up-hill work. A preacher from Kansas is ministering to them. There is plenty of room for them in the white folks' churches, but they do not like to sit in the back seats. Texas is a great country. A true Texan

named Buck was eating with his knife. A Mr. Thompson quietly laid a fork by his plate as a hint. Buck took it for an insult and shot Thompson. Buck was tried, and though the judge charged strongly against him, was promptly acquitted.

At a Baptist Church Conference in New England, when action was about to be taken as to the call of a pastor, a brother arose and moved a postponement, giving as a reason the fact that a report had reached him to the effect that the candidate who was to be voted on was addicted to the use of tobacco. The natter was postponed.

The family of President Johnson point out The family of President Johnson point out to visitors with great pride the little tailor shop in Greenville, Tenn., where Johnson once sewed for his living. This is refreshing after the snobbishness of the average American of note, who dreads any inquiries into the history of his ancestors, fearing it may be found out that his mother had been a working woman and his father a hod carrier. ing woman and his father a hod carrier. 'You needn't look so scared!" said a

chair before him. "It won't hurt much. I can do it in a minute. I shall first cut your throat and then slit you open down the stomach. Oh, I know what they'll do with me fer killing you; but I don't eare. They will hang me. I am not afraid of death; you are." This was true. The customer jumped up without waiting for his shave, and a bad case of delirium tremens was taken to the hospital.

In my long experience as a hair-dresser I have noticed that it is only the men endowed with superior intelligence, such as philoso-phers, literary men, and inventors—in a word, men who aid the march of progress with the product of their brains—who are bald. This s not the case with the unfortunates deprived f reason. I, like everybody else, have remarked that idiots and cretins have skulls abundantly supplied with capillary tubes.—New York Barber.

When the Rev. Mr. Adams of Dunkirk left resbyterianism and became a Universalist, e took a number of his church members with m, and in consideration of that fact tried to take the church property. After a long strug-gle in the civil courts, Judge Barker has now decided that the property must remain in Presbyterian hands, and the pulpit must be occupied only by a minister who is recognized y Presbytery as such.

In the case of the Macalester Memorial Church in Philadelphia, it has been decided by the court that seventeen Presbyterians constitute a sufficiently "respectable number" to warrant their organization into a church, and their receipt of the \$10,000 bequeathed by the late millionaire, Macalester, for the purpose of makingsuch a church ecclesiastically and architecturally "respectable." The fight and architecturally "respectable." The fight over this matter has been a protracted one, and has called forth at considerable expense some of the talent of the Philadelphia bar.

A report on the state of religion in Nevada would be almost as brief as the famous chapter on snakes in Ireland. The following anecdote on snakes in Ireland. The following anecdote might, however, be inserted. At the recent opening of the Nevada Legislature an Eastern minister was invited to perform the religious service. He accepted the call and closed the ceremony with the Lord's Prayer. When he had finished, State Senator Doolan turned to enator Hammond and remarked audibly He stole that prayer and I'll bet on it. I heard it almost word for word in Eureka at a funeral over ten years ago."

The young man De Jarnette, of Danville, Virginia, who had been acquitted by a jury on the ground of insanity for the murder of his sister because she had brought disgrace on the family by living a life of ill-repute, had a sweetheart. As soon as she heard that her lover was in gaol she went to him and attracted the most favourable comment for her devotion and beautiful self-sacrifice. But for some reason, best known to herself, she after-wards attracted equal attention by her ap-parent interest in two other lovers. She final-ly became engaged to one of them and fixed the day for the marriage. The day came, and she married the other man. She evidently

loved not wisely but two (or three) well.

Father Hyacinthe wanted the Christians of the United States to subscribe toward a fund for building for him a new church in Paris. He wanted \$18,000. Thus far the subscriptions foot up \$626.74. The hall he has rented in the Rue D'Arras will have to answer his purposes for some time to come. The hall is tastefully fitted up with an elevated platform at its east-ern end, on which stands an altar furnished with a floriated crucifix and candelabra, sup-porting lighted tapers. When Fathers Hyacinthe celebrates mass he is vested in a chasuble of cloth of gold, on which is a large embroidered cross. Many Senators and De-puties and literary men attend the services, which are crowded, morning and afternoon.

which are crowded, morning and afternoon.

A Pittsburg woman dreamed that a coal tow boat on the Ohio river would be upset and wrecked on the next trip. Her son told her the following day that he had got a situation on the tug, and she, remembering her dream, begged and implored him not to go. He laughed at her, told her she was superstitious, and, in spite of her entreaties, kept his engagement. Opposite New Albany the boat ran upon a sand bank, was upset, and wrecked. The young man was taken from her nearly exhausted, but alive. The reporter of the catastrophe, however, generously exonerates the old lady from all responsibility for the occurrence. "It is not likely," he says, with a sense of justice and chivalry very creditable to both his head and his heart, that." the mother's dream had any agency in producing the wreck."

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Oleomargarine served here" is the pur port of a notice which will shortly be placed on the dinner plates of Massachusetts hotels. This is one of the provisions of a stringent bill which has been prepared by a legislative committee of that State. No doubt it is a step in the right direction; but it is only one of a series of frauds in food products which should be stamped out.

Agricultural depression in the eastern and midland counties of England prevails to an alarming extent. Land says that nearly all repts have been reduced to a very low rate, and that in the Lincolnshire Fens many proprietors would gladly let their farms to anybody who would pay the rent and taxes. The depression is attributed to the continued wet seasons with which the parts of the country affected have been visited.

Swindling operations in Dakota lands have been reduced to a system. One of the methods adopted is to obtain the use of the names of young men, and make out applicanames of young men, and make out applications for homestead entries and pay the,
required fees. After due time they bring
forward bogus witnesses who awear that they
resided upon and improved the claims according to the requirements of the law. Loans
are afterwards obtained on the lands, and
Eastern capitalists are thus securing possession of vast tracts without possessing any
proper title to them. Of course such lands
are often purchased by emigrants, who run the
risk of bad titles. The homestead laws are
thus evaded in many States and territories,

The Percheron-Norman Horse Association of the county of Welland has taken a step in the right direction by purchasing a fine thoroughbred, imported last December from France by Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, for which France by Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, for which the association paid the sum of \$1,700. He is a jet black, weighs now, although poor, about 1,600 pounds, and will be four years eld next June. The carriage of Endymion, by which name the horse is recorded in the Percheron-Norman Stud Book, is very fine, and his action excellent for so large a horse. Welland is also happy in the possession of Mr. Alex. Griffith's Volunteer, ir., by Volunteer out of a mare by imp. Trustee, a horse which should be very serviceable in improving the stock of readsters in the vicinity.

In Ireland there are 170 persons to the square mile; in England and Wales, 400; in Scotland, 120; in Norway, 15; in Sweden, 27; in Russis, 84; in Spain, 90; in Portugal, 120; in Denmark, 130; in France, 180; in 120; in Denmark, 130; in France, 180; in Austria Hungary, 150. In agricultural countries the population per square mile is and must of necessity be low; in manufacturing country, yet its population is as dense as that of Switzerland, and almost as dense as that of France. This, it is considered, is one of the secrets of the troubles in Hibernia—the population relying for maintenance upon the product of the soil is greater than those products can support. What Ireland wants is a variety of occupations for its people, or a system of emigration to a country, such as Canada, where a large unpopulated acreage presents itself, and where there is room in nearly all branches of business for honest labour.

Forest fires are numerous during this month, and too stringent measures cannot be taken to prevent carelessness on the part of settlers, and incendiarism by tramps. In New York such offences are criminal. Under New York such offences are criminal. Under the revised statutes of that State, every person negligently setting fire to his own woods, or negligently suffering a fire kindled upon his own wood or fallowland to extend beyond his own land, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and, on conviction, is liable to a fine not exceeding a thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. A peculiar rule also applies to civil suits for damages occasioned by forest fires in Suffolk county. Wherever a person who has kindled a fire on his own land negmits it to extend a fire on his own land permits it to extend beyond, to the land of another, he is deemed beyond, to the land of another, he is deemed to have done so negligently, and the law imposes upon him the burden of proving "beyond every doubt"—these are the words of the statute—"that there was no negligence en his part, and that the fire extended from his own land from causes entirely beyond his own control." These laws are found to have a wholesome effect.

FARM NOTES.

All the grain-sowing is finished in Nepean

township.

The dealers in cattle report a great scarcity in that branch of live stock, this week. Asparagus is again in season and large quantities are now in various markets. The maple-sugar harvest in Quebec this year is reported unusually abundant.

The Manitoban, from Boston, which arrived at Glasgow on Monday, landed her 170 oxen all in good order.

thority, that an enterprising English capitalist, now en a visit to Neva Scotia, is negotiating for some 5,000 acres of the famous Westmoseland and Cumberland marsh lands, on which it is intended to graze between 3,000 and 4,000 head of cattle is one herd. These cattle will be purchased in the Dominion, and taken to this ranche to be fattened.

The vendors of smoked horse and donkey fisch at the recent Ham Fair in Paris did a good business. Statistics show that the liking for horseflesh, though an acquired taste and domesticated in Paris by the hard necessity of the siege, is not discouned in the piping times of peace. The horse and the ass have become articles of every day constimption in the gay capital, and sheir use as food is constantly increasing in extent.

The South Victoria argin, show or Sabara

The South Victoria spring show on Saturday at the new agricultural park at Lindsay was a decided success, and was very largely attended. There was a fine show of horses, there being a marked improvement in quality. Some disappointment was expressed that the Percheron horses recently imported to this section were not on exhibition. The show of bulls was very fine, there being an increase in number and the animals being of fine quality. The farmers of Victoria county are paying much more attention to improving their stock, and have sold a very large number of horses and cattle this spring. Fall wheat in the county is in a very fine condition, and there is a large breadth sown.

dition, and there is a large breadth sown.

The Hope Agricultural Society's annual entire horse spring show was held at Port Hope last week. Ten horses were shown for competition. The judges were Messrs. Jacob Potterd, Bowmanville; Wm. Noble, Hamilton township, and Richard Howden, Millbrook. The attendance was fairly good. The following is the prize list:—Best imported heavy draught stallion—lat, Geo. Cockburn; 2nd, Barrett and Dyer. Best Canadian heavy draught stallion—ist, Robt. Little. Best general purpose and carriage stallion—ist, Robt. Sowden; 2nd, Jas. Elliott. Best roadster stallion—lst, Thomas Bellamy; 2nd, Joseph Vallant. Best Durham bull—lst, William Martin. Best donkey stallion—Charles Garbull.

CANADA'S PRIME BEEF

A Peep Into Gooderham & Worts Stock Byres.

PATTENING CATTLE FOR EXPORTATION.

Now that the season for the exportation of the cattle which have been fed at the byres of Mesars. Gooderham & Worts, in this city, has nearly arrived, a few facts and figures may not be out of place, in order to give the public some idea of the great anterprise which is shown in Toronto in this direction. Indeed, it has often been a matter of surprise that more general information does not exist with regard to the extent of this business, which is being carried on just east of the Don river, and within reach of any person who desires to visit the byres. The better to observe what is being done in the business of fattening cattle for exportation to the English market, a personal visit to this great feeding establishment is most desirable, because few persons can form a correct idea of the work unless they see it for themselves. Upon entering the great byres the visitor is not only surprised but delighted at the scrupulous cleanliness which is observed in the building, which is also thoroughly ventilated and deodorized. One of the principal stockbreeders, whose cattle are fattened at these byres, gave it as his opinion, frem long experience, that cleanliness in the stalls and building generally, combined with good ventilation, is as good as half food for the animals, which are found in these stables to the number of several thousand. The following is a list of the number at present in the tilation, is as good as half food for the animals, which are found in these stables to the number of several thousand. The following is a list of the number at present in the various buildings, which are numbered apias high sall. Messrs. Frankland & Morse have 672 head in building No. 1, and 403 in building No. 3; Mr. L. Coffee has 512 head in No. 2, and Mr. Lumbers, the well-known feeder, has 516 head in No. 4, and a similar number in No. 5, or a total of 1,032 head; while Messrs. Thousand & Flannigan have 516 head in building No. 6. No. 7 has not yet been occupied, but no doubt will be filled next

m building No. 6. No. 7 has not yet been occupied, but no doubt will be filled next fall.

These cattle arrive from all quarters, but principally by rail from the west, about the middle of November, fresh from the grass, and are fed until the early part of May, when they are taken out and shipped to the European markets, but principally to England; and as the arrangements for feeding the animals are as perfect as it is possible to make them, about twelve men can attend to one thousand or twelve hundred head. The animals are placed in rows facing each other, with feeding troughs in front of each row, and between these there is a passage for the attendants, who enter the stables at six o'clock in the morning and feed slop, which is turned off warm from a tub. Then the attendants leave to partake of breakfast, and returning at eight o'clock, they feed the animals hay, which is given to them in abundance, until in fact they can eat no more. The cattle are then left alone until 11.30, when they are fed with slop, and get hay at one o'clock, and the third meal is given from four to six o'clock, after which the animals are left until next morning. This regularity of feeding is observed like clock work; and the cattle which at this The Maintichen, From Learner, which services are clisagoned in the services and the country may be a constructed on the country, and the country, and the country and the coun

GRICHLTHRAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

rtant Changes to be made in the Working of the Society.

The Next Provincial Exhibition.

The different committees of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association were in session on Monday and Tuesday preparing business for the deliberative body—the Coudeil. The following members of the Council assembled in the Hoard-room on Wednesday—Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, president, Newburgh; Mr. J. C. Rykert, M. P., St. Catharines; Hon, G. W. Allan, Toronto; Mr. James Young, M. P. P., Galt; Prof. Geo. Backland, Toronto; Prof. Mills, Guelph; Mr. Erastus Jackson, Newmarket; Mr. John Carnegie, Peterboro; Mr. George Graham, Bramptos; Prof. Brown, Guelph; Mr. Joshua Legge, jr., Gananoque; Mr. Stephen White, Charing Cross; Mr. Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; Mr. L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Mr. Otte Klotz, Preston; Mr. D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; Mr. Ira Morgan, Osgoode; Mr. R. C. Dempsey, Aldboro; Mr. B. Hopkins, Brownsville; Mr. H. Parker, Woodstock; Mr. J. Hunter, Eden Grove; Mr. G. Moore, Berlin; Mr. L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Mr. Stephen White, Charing Cross; Mr. W. Saunders, London, and Prof. Bell, Belleville.

HERD BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED. Among the communications received were three from manufacturers in Galt, Montreal, and Dundas in reference to the prize list; also one from Mr. Thomas Guy urging on the association the advisability of publishing without delay the herd book. A special committee, on motion, was appointed to thoroughly revise the herd book for publication. Prof. Brown and Messrs. White, Drury, Carnegie, and Hunter were named a committee. ACCOMMODATION PROMISED BY LONDON.

Mr. J. C. RYKKET presented the report of the Executive Committee in reference to its recent visit to London, in which it was guaranteed that the necessary accommodation would be previded for the coming exhibition by the corporation of London. Appended was a list of proposed new structures, and the action of the City Council of that place in reference to the matter. The report was erence to the matter, The report was

The President of Secretary.

The President for the position of secretary of the association, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Craig. Of these five of the applications were dated from Toronto, one each from Guelph, Lownsboro', Port Hope, Uxbridge, Mesdowvale, Orangeville, Waterloo, Midburst, Galt, and Eglington. Such of the candidates as were present briefly addressed the members of the Council, and then various testimonials were submitted. It was decided that the election be by ballot, and Messrs, Rykert and Drury were chosen scrutineers.

On the eighth ballot the vote stood—Henry Wade, Port Hope, 10; Wm. Johnston, Toronto, 8; J. Gordon Mowat, 6.

Early in the contest it was apparent that the three gentlemen mentioned were the favourites, and the ballot showed but little change from the vote taken in the eighth. A "deadlock" resulted, which was broken by Mr. Young moving a motion to the effect that the lowest drop out, and the person gaining the greatest number stand aside and he successively pitted against those remaining if proposed.

This was agreed to, and the ninth vote being taken resulted as follows:—Wade, 10; Johnston, 8; and Mowat, 6.

The fourteenth and final vote was decided on between Mowat and Wade, the former receiving 9, and the latter 15.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the election was made unanimous in favour of Mr. Wade.

PRIZES FOR DAIBY PRODUCTS. The PRESIDENT read over the names of fil

PRIZES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

with its share.

with its share.

Mr. CRAIG, from the eastern division, understood that the East would make a grant this season to the Provincial Exhibition, but he could not name the amount.

Mr. RWEET moved that the prize list in the dairy department be the same as last year, provided that the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations contribute as in past seasons, the former association to give their answer by the 15th May. The motion carried.

EXAMINATION OF THE BOOKS. Mr. Klotz advanced a resolution making it incumbent on the treasurer to make a monthly examination of the secretary's books, and receive all moneys from him. In support of the resolution, Mr. Klotz said that now they had a new secretary, it would be to the advantage of the association to conduct affairs in a systematic manner. The resolution carried.

BEVISION OF THE HERD BOOK. The committee to whom this matter had been referred earlier in the day suggested, in a report, that a meeting of the breeders of all kinds of thoroughbreds be called on Wednesday evening, 28th September, at London, to ascertain their opinions on the points referred to in Mr. Guy's letter. The report was adopted.

recent case where a judge was chosen for Ayrahire cattle, who was unable to determine the difference between Ayrahire, Devon, or Galloway. This occasioned several other members to relate similar experiences in reference to incompetent judges.

The illuminated resolution of condolence to the widow of late Senator Christie, ordered at a previous meeting, was exhibited to the members. It was agreed to frame the same, and forward it to Mrs. Christie.

Mr. K. Graham, in speaking of the exhibite of dairy products, said that the association would be spending money to great advantage by employing Mrs. McClung, a celebrated butter maker, to go around among the farmers' wives, and instruct them in the art. He referred to a Mrs. Seebright, of Billing's Bridge, near Ottawa, who had made arrangements with the Windsor' house of Montreal for all the butter she could manufacture at twenty-five cents per lb.

THE GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints to Amateur Gardeners.

Cheap plants can be obtained at low figures at the market or at any florist's. Those who have spare cash should purchase plants in the spring instead of troubling all winter with

have spare cash should putchase plants in the spring instead of troubling all winter with cuttings.

How to make a lawn which shall be satisfactory is a question which stoubles a great many. Digging, ploughing and sowing grass seed often prove most unsatisfactory in results; the grass is often coarse, very unlike what we buy the seed for; the sed is very uneven; hummocks of grass-roots ecetiv here and there, with lower places between, as unlike a good sod as can well be. At the best it takes several years to get anything like a fair sod and lawn, where we depend upon seeding.

There may be, and probably are, faults and mistakes in attempting to make the lawn which could be well overcome and a very different result be obtained. We may never expect to obtain satisfactory results unless the nature and composition of the soil is evenly alike over the whole lawn, and then it must be worked and treated evenly alike. Poor spots must have extra treatment to make them nearer equal to the best, either by extra fertilizing, better working, or by adding new and better soil from some other source. The soil must be of like depth, richness, and composition, and be worked equally through in all parts, making the surface well pulverized. Then the seed will start and grow even and alike, and if treated annually to a top-dressing of manure, and frequently cut during the growing season, a good and permanent sod is early obtained.

By standard or tree roses is meant a rose, usually a remontant, budded at the top of a briar 4 to 8 feet high. They seem to be very attractive to our amateurs, large numbers being imported every year and sold at auction.

briar 4 to 8 feet high. They seem to be very attractive to our amateurs, large numbers being imported every year and sold at auction at very high prices. It is probably their unusual appearance that makes them popular with those who do not know that they are almost unsuited to our climate, for it is very rarely that they give a second bloom.

Why try to cultivate these tree roses, when pillar roses are readily grown and—to persons who do not seek for the odd and unusual—vastly more beautiful. Any vigorous rose, even the climbers, such as the Queen of the Prairie, may be grown in this form, with vigorous pruning, but usually the remontants (hybrid perpetuals, so called) are selected. The stake, one of durable wood, or of iron, being set in the ground, the rose is planted The stake, one of durable wood, or of iron, being set in the ground, the rose is planted close to it. For its subsequent training one must have some knowledge of the principles of pruning; the upward growth must be encouraged, but not allowed to interfere with the formation of side branches. Another form of the pyramid rose is, to set a strong stake in the centre and train four or siz roses, planting in a circle around it to wire leading

stake in the centre and train four or six roses, planting in a circle around it to wires leading from strong pegs set in the ground to the top of the stake.

There is scarcely any operation in gardening where there is so much opportunity for the exercise of third and good judgites to in transplanting. The skiffing ardener will move his plants so that they will hardly receive any check in their growth, while the carcless removal of plants or the choice of too dry weather, with subsequent neglect, occasions the loss of many thousands of plants every year, and much disappointment. In order to bear transplanting well, the plant should be in thrifty, growing condition, but not by any bear transplanting well, the plant should be in thrifty, growing condition, but not by any means "drawn" or "long-legged," as gardeners are wont to call such plants as have suffered from crowding or too rapid forcing under glass; they should be grown in sandy loam, which favours fibreus growth of roots, and should be well watered a few hours before moving, so as to have the roots moist when moved. Then care must be given to have the loam in which the plants are planted moist enough and warm enough to favour

when indeed. Intel care that does given to have the loam in which the plants are planted moist enough and warm enough to favour rapid growth; and if possible, they should be shaded from sun and wind for a few days after transplanting, if the sun is hot. One of the most interesting ferneries I ever saw was made and stocked by a lady. It was along the side of a brick house in a city in the underpinning of which there were, on that side, no basement windows, and afforded a dead wall six feet or more high. I am not quite right in saying that she "made" it, for it grew under her hands. She was fond of driving about in the country, and did not care "what Mrs. Grundy would say." Wherever she saw a tempting stone that was not too large, it was taken into the buggy, and helped increase the size of the rookery. In drives to the limestone hills, a few miles back of the city, rocks were selected, because certain ferns grew upon them; sometimes a box or bag of woods earth came home, to go between the stones brought at other times. Thus

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

Emigrants Pouring into the Prairie

The Land Regulations of the Syndicate Very Satisfactory.

Development of the Turtle Mountain District.

Winnibeg, April 28.—There are yet occasional small patches of snow to be seen, but the sun is hot and strong. We thought until yesterday that winter was fairly beaten—sulking now in dark corners, but with a high north-west wind came a slight flurry of snow to mar the prospect. During the latter part of February and all through March, the weather was delightful; then came a fortnight of fitfulness, a commingling of storm, sunshine, and severe cold. The present meteorological state cannot be called spring, not the spring one is accustomed to in Ontario. We seem to have been gently precipitated into early summer. A fortnight ago the thermometer marked pretty hard frost; to day our farmers are well on with their seeding. In Dakota and Minnesota the Red river has been misbehaving. St. Paul and Minnespolis journals speak of the "raging Red," and give graphic accounts of its antic work. Entering the domain of her Majesty, however, it keeps decorously within bounds, and although the water is rising rapidly, we do not look for the mischief done by floods south of the boundary. The ice is well nigh all out of both the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and the ferries begin running to-morrow. The ice shove has been a severe test to the traffic bridge at Emerson, but the strusture withstood it unshaken, to the admiration of the somewhat auxions townspeople.

With every day comes a fresh influx of immigrants, and our busy streets hum louder; traffic is extended pretty late into the night, and Main street presents, in the illumination of stores and street lamps, an exhilarating sight. Agricultural implements and settlers' supplies generally, comprising almost every ordinary article of commerce, are in active demand, and merchants have their full capacity of business. Two weeks ago we had the pleasure of welcoming a number of Minnesotans to our hospitable province. Allured by the attractive prospect, they have abandoned more southerly homesteads to work our a less difficult and arduous Development of the Turtle Mountain Dis

Allured by the attractive prospect, they have abandoned more southerly homesteads to work out a less difficult and arduous problem of subsistence here.

The land regulations of the syndicate evoke hearty expressions of satisfaction. The price at which they offer some of the richest lands in the world is very low, the terms of payment, rebate for cultivated acreage, &c., remarkably liberal, and cannot fail to be of immediate effect in attracting the best class of settlers from Britain, Europe, and from various parts of this continent.

There is evidence of praiseworthy enterprise in the many applications for railway charters published in the Provincial Gazette. It is proposed to construct and operate a line of railway to the south-eastern boundary of the province, where it is supposed to connect with a railway from Duluth. A line is asked for to Lake Winnipeg; one to West Lynn, opposite Emerson; and an amendment is asked to the charter of the Westbourne and North-Western railway, having Portage la Prairie as a starting point, and extending to the western boundary of the province, passing through Westbourne and Gladstone. There are jother applications, but these are perhaps the most important, and the most likely to be undertaken and completed at an early date.

Real estate here is "booming." On Main street prices range from \$600 a foot in the best situations to \$50 and \$25 a foot near the railway crossing. Some of our citizens stand aghast and talk about "mad speculation"—but so they posed and talked a few years ago, when the properties now selling for \$600 a foot in the best situations to \$50 and \$25 a foot near the railway crossing. Some of our citizens stand aghast and talk about "mad speculation"—but so they posed and talked a few years ago, when the properties now selling for \$600 a foot in the railway crossing. It is the future business of the city sustains the high prices on Main street there must be an "approximation" of values elsewhere. In two or three years it is inevitable that good building sites in

residential localities, such as the Hudson Bay Co.'s reserve, will be worth from \$25 to \$75 a foot.

Winnipeg occupies a somewhat unique position in the history of North American towns. It is the most northern city on the continent, and will continue to be such. Consequently the traffic between our rich western and north-western territories and the southern and eastern ports of America will pay some tribute to Winnipeg. Again, we may anticipate that the traffic of the Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg will here disembark for portage by rall to Thunder Bay and Duluth, or by the Canada Pacific to eastern Canada. Our position will be improved by the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay and the diversion of traffic thither.

Fifty thousand dollars capital stock for the establishment of a street railway in Winnipeg was, a few days ago, subscribed by several citizens in two hours. It is supposed that we shall soon have street cars on Main street, Portage avenue, and Broadway, our most important thoroughfares.

Between Sunday and Monday morning 500 immigrants arrived, one party, conducted by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, having \$200,000 capital. This money goes to develop the rich Turtle Mountain district.

Lately arrived English colonists have purchased ten thousand acres of land west of the Turtle Mountains from the South-Western railway at four dollars per agre.

Stallion and Stock Exhibitions at Bowman-ville and Napanee.

NAPANEE, May 3.—The exhibition of stallions in Napanee has awakened considerable interest among the stock-raisers of this county, and the result must be an improvement of the horses of this section. In the thoroughbred class there were three entries, but twe were ruled out, being without a registered pedigree. The prize was therefore awarded to War Cry, who is well known throughout the country, and is now owned by Messrs. Potter & Williams, of Napanee. He was sired by the famous War Danee, whose death was announced recently; dam Eliza Davis. In the agricultural class there were eleven entries, including some excellent horses. The first prize was awarded to Young Berthby, owned by Mr. Corrigan, of Murray, East Northumberland. He is a fine dark bay stallion, sixteen and a half hands high, and has got some first-class stock in the midland district. Glenesk, exhibited by B. M. Lawrence, of Pickering, was also a fine stallion. There were a number of other animals well worthy of mention. The exhibition was an undoubted success in bringing some good herses to the country, as both those awarded prizes were from a distance, and would not have been brought in but for the inducements held out by the Agricultural Society. The judges were Messrs. George Lake, Camden: C. M. Hawley, South Fredericksburgh; and George A. Allen, Rochester, N.Y.

WEST DURHAM.

Bowmanyille, May 3.—The West Dur-WEST DURHAM.

Bowmanyille, May 3.—The West Durham spring fair for the exhibition of entire horses and bulls was held here to-day. The weather was favourable but the attendance was not as large as in former years, owing to the fact that many farmers are still busy seeding. The show of horses was limited in number, but some very superior animals were shown, including Jonathan Porter's Gleniffer and Wm. Oke's Pride of Scotland, both imported heavy draught; Chester Power's Canadian draught Old London, Tom W. Scott's Young Derbyshire, F. T. Coleman's Young Wenderful Lad, and Jehn'Oke's Yeung Victor. There was very keen competitor among the roadster horses. Grews Innerval, the property of Messes Percey & Young vanishing the roadster horses. Grews Innerval, the property of Messes Percey & Young vanishing, but it is a specific also for Brondings and Astimus.

ber of prizes at the last two provincial exhibitions, was awarded the first prize; Aurors Chief second, and Hays & McLaughlin's Toronto Chief third. Frank Henderson's Cologram and Leonard Thompson's George Extra received first and second prizes respectively, as blood horses. Messrs. H. &. R. Berth's Young imported Clydesdale Autocrat was on the ground, but was not entered for competition. He was much admired, as was Young Strideway, a blood stallion recently imported from Kentucky by Messrs, Percy & Young. The show of bulls was very small, the prizes offered being insufficient to induce farmers at a distance to bring them out. There are a large number of thoroughbred bulls in the riding. Some ten or twelve agricultural implement manufacturers were represented by their agents here.

FLOODS OUT WEST.

Great Distress in Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DESTITUTE.

OMAHA, April 28.—A steamer from Ne-braska City rescued from flooded points on the river north of that place 200 men, women, and children, some of whom had been without food two or three days, and were suffering extremely. Thousands of peo-ple along the river bottoms in Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas are homeless and desti-tute on account of the inundations.

ATCHISON, Kansas, April 28.—All but half a dozen families have been driven out of East Atchison by the flood. They number a thousand. The majority have taken refuge here, some occupying box cars. Great destruction of property is reported in the bottoms in Kansas, Missouri, and above here.

Kansas, Missouri, and above here.

St. Paul, Minn., April 28.—The water is still rising here. Several small houses in West St. Paul toppled over to-day. In some sections of the city the situation is serious. The railroad offices and tracks are submerged, and traffic is suspended. The levee is completely flooded. Barracks have been erected for the destitute people.

KANSAS CITY Mo. April 28.—This has

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—This has been a Gay of great excitement here. The water continues to rise. A dyke raised along the Missonri river in front of the bottoms gave way, and a torrent poured through, driving people from their homes in great terror. All efforts to stay the flood were unavailing, and within an hour a large district was inundated to the depth of from four to ten feet. At noon the torrent poured over Ninth street, submerging another district as large as the first and driving the terror-stricken inhabitants before it. The water backing up, the Kansas river submerged a large part of the stock yards and surrounded the district inhabited by families employed in the packing houses. The water stands several feet deep in a large number of stores, and covers the street railway for five or six squares. Across the river large numbers of coloured families were surprised by the flood, and at least five were drowned. The water rushed over the doomed town so rapidly that the inhabitants could only fiee for their lives, without removing any part of their household goods. About seven thousand people are homeless.

Sr. PAUL, April 29.—The total loss by foods along the floods. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28 .- This ha

ST. PAUL, April 29.—The total loss by floods along the Missouri river between Pierceland Sioux City is now estimated at \$25,-000. In the James River valley thousands of cattle and horses have been lost, and many houses destroyed. Great suffering is reported among the inhabitants. All the bridges for 100 miles up stream have been carried away. It is estimated that the Government will have to furnish food to 2,500 persons in the flooded districts.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The damage by the floods below Sieux City at Omaha, Council Bluffs, and Kansas City, with the overflow on the bottoms, is computed at one and a half million. million
ATCHISON, Kansas, May 1.—The village of Oak Mills, in the lower part of this county, has been almost destroyed by flood. Seven buildings were washed away, a large island near there submerged, and all the stock drowned. At White Cloud all the spare houses and churches are filled with refugees drowned. At White Cloud all the spare houses and churches are filled with refugees. At Iowa Point the water is up to the windows of the depot. Burnt Oak bottom, north of East Troy, is entirely flooded, the water reaching the eaves of many of the houses. The inhabitants have all been driven out, and a large amount of grain destroyed. No crops of any kind can be raised in Burnt Oak bottom this season, and many of the inhabitants need assistance. From St. Joe to Wathena great damage has been done. At Atchison the water has fallen three inches.

ANOTHER GREAT EXHIBITION.

A Monster North American Agricultural Fair at New York—Invitations to be Sent to Europe.

New York, May 3.—At a conference of the special committee of the American Agricultural Association to-day it was decided that a national fair or exhibition would be not only practicable but of great benefit to the agricultural, mechanical, and industrial interests of the country. Although the fair will be mainly for the benefit of North America, it is intended to give it an international character, and invitations will be sent to all parts of Europe. The exhibition will be held in the vicinity of New York, probably in the fall of the year, but the date is to be fixed at the directors' meeting tomorrow. The officers of the various State agricultural associations have expressed a desire to send exhibits, and there is every prespect of a fine display.

REVENUE RETURNS.

CUSTOMS. | Montreal | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 188 INLAND REVENUE.

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DESTITUTE IMMIGRANTS.

Buffalo, April 28.—Last night about sixty poor, weary German immigrants, with about twenty children, arrived in Buffalo over the Eric. Some of them wanted to go to Bay City, Mich., and the rest to a point beyand Chicago. They were hungry and penniless, they said, and could not proceed further. Division Superintendent Taylor directed that they be furnished with coffee and food at the expense of the company. Accordingly they were assigned to a place of bivouac on the platform just outside the waiting-room, where they arranged their baggage as best they could as beds and covering, and after having satisfied their hunger they knelt down, everyone of them, and offered up their evening prayer before lying down. At noon to-day they were there yet, and several of the women had huddled together and were indulging in outpourings of grief.

Medical JOHNSON'S

CURES Discusses, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Discuse, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000,000 Bottles P,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ftynline in the Sallynwhich converts the Starch and Sugar of the food late giscose. A deficiency in Prysline course Vind and Souring at the food in the stomach. If the medicine is baken lumnedintely after cating the formactailes of feed in prevented.

It has a upon the Liver.

It nests upon the Kidseys.

It Regulates the Bowels.

It Printes the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Pronotes Bignesties.

It Nourishes, Strongthens and Invigorates. It opens the ports of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration,

It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in the blood, which generates Scrotnia, Eryspelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate bake, or by the send and hodde, one only bong regular to decidion in

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPERSIA.
Victoria Harbour, Simeoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel like a new men. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
E. D. CURL.

SURE CURE POR DYSPEPSIA. Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of lyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE REAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time beoore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUR and I am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY

am now well and hearty. THOS COURTNEY

SA VIE SAUVER.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebec.

Cher Monsieur.—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
j'etals afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne peuvai presque
rien mange, ne pouvant repose mi jour ai nuit;
l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere esta
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BI-OOD SYRUP, at après en
avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement;
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve grandement soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me nuis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me suis trouve Crantenent soulage et je peu'e me allettre. Votre lout devœue Ser'er.

John G, Seton, Temoin. John G, Seton, Temoin.

Si l'on desire plus de testimonies on informa-tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI s'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ost.
Thed to quift work for two weeks owing to
pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRU
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving a
ppetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN, HEART DISEASE CURED.
SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co.,
I suffered very much from palpitation
heart, and the doctors told me i was lie

CRAMP IN STOMACH.

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.

I was troubled with cramps in my stomas
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOO

SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LE

CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured me after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHARINE HIGGINS. Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured
me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicines
failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUY. I am now free from pain, can sieep well, and have gained sever pounds in two weeks,

Yours truly.

DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcee Co., Ont.

Dyspensia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir, —I was troubled with Dyspensia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
BY BY THE STREET OF THE STREET OF

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. St. 1878.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and
Nervous Headache, and have derived great
benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Painten Dyspensis and Kidney Complaint.

Dyspensis and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 28, 1873.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspensis and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent. William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few deses of your valuable medicine sured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indissection
Last Ha wksebury, Prescott Co.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.
ALEX. LAROQUE,

Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., CanDear Sir.—After trying doctors and various
medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was
induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS KLIZABETH CHRISTIE. Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontaria.

Relvin Brant County, Ontaria.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands
almist continually for eight years, this year
being the first I have not employed a physician.

Afbr using your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP for
aomief space of time, I was enabled to de all my
work. I truly believe it was the means of sawing my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hampton, Durham County, Ontario,
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and bilioumess for
10 years. I had to give up work. I procured
some of your BLOOD EYRUF, and was fully restored to health in a short time. I gained if
pounds in three weeks, I recommend it as a
tagenuineomachcleanser and blood purifier.
CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDL
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial resu
I cannot recommend your medicine too highly
HARRISON CLARE

Rganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I have used your truly excelled in ILOOD SYRUP, and am convinced to merits. It is a valuable runedly.

MR. JOHN MOGRATH.